

RICHMOND, VA. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1902.

RICHMOND TO PUSH THE POLLARD BILL

Meeting for Ter-Centenary Observance Last Night.

PLAN OF IT IS UNIQUE

Highly Interesting Report of Committee on Nature of Celebration

COLONEL MURPHY'S OFFER

Pledges to Give One-Hundredth Part of What Citizens of Richmond Will Be Required to Raise—Committee to Go Before Legislature Already Appointed.

Richmond people interested in the Ter-Centenary celebration in 1907 want the Pollard bill passed. That was the unanimous opinion of the meeting held at Lee Camp Hall last night. Every pressure will be brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the passage of the bill, which calls for the appointment of a committee on that shall decide to whom the exclusive rights of the celebration shall be given.

The meeting at Lee Camp Hall last night was remarkable. The attendance was not so large, but every man in the gathering represented the best there is in Richmond. About a hundred were there. The capital represented would run far up into the millions.

After a most interesting discussion, which showed that all present are in favor of the celebration, a committee was appointed to go before the Legislature and urge the passage of the Pollard measure. That was the only action taken. Many other things were suggested, but it was the opinion of the majority that these features should come properly before the committee after it was created and that the Legislature need not bother with them.

The following gentlemen were named by Colonel John Murphy, the presiding officer of the meeting: Messrs. H. R. Pollard (chairman), S. C. Mitchell, W. C. Skidmore, Joseph Bryan, A. B. Guilgon, J. Taylor Millyson, and Wyndham R. Meredith.

The meeting further adopted the report of the committee appointed to suggest an outline of what Richmond proposes for the Jamestown Ter-Centenary.

UNIQUE PLAN AND SCOPE.

The meeting, which was composed of all interested persons in the Ter-Centenary celebration, was called to order by Colonel Murphy. Prof. Mitchell was presented and as chairman of the committee suggested a plan and scope of the celebration he submitted that committee's report. It is a most interesting paper, telling of splendid things if the celebration is realized.

It follows:

We, the citizens of Richmond, submit to the Virginia Ter-Centenary Commission, if appointed by the Legislature, pursuant to the Pollard bill, the following outline of the scope and nature of the celebration in our opinion, the Jamestown Ter-Centenary should embrace and which we are prepared to pledge ourselves to carry out, provided the management of the celebration, so far as it centers in the Capital, be committed, under the supervision of the Virginia Ter-Centenary Commission, to the city and citizens of Richmond.

Our plan has regard to economy, to State-wide benefits and to permanency in certain improvements greatly needed by Richmond and Virginia.

First and foremost, we heartily endorse the Pollard bill (now pending in the Legislature), which empowers the Governor to appoint twelve commissioners of the Jamestown Ter-Centenary. By its sagacious provision certain great advantages are secured: (1) Virginia, with all its dignity and influence that attach to its government, fathers the celebration at home and represents it officially before the nation and foreign countries; (2) the civic, political and historic aspects of the founding of Jamestown can only in this way be fully emphasized; and (3) all local interests that might otherwise be brought into rivalry harmful to the patriotic enterprise, can be thus harmonized and made co-operative in a matter of far more than national importance.

THE NAVAL ASPECT.

(1) Place—Hampton Roads.

(2) Supervision—Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Hampton, Berkley, Suffolk and sister cities.

(3) Features—(a) Review of the nation's naval history; (b) American and International Yacht races; (c) The challenge on April 26, 1907, of the three vessels after the pattern of the Susan Constant, Good Speed and Discovery; (d) Suitable exercises to commemorate the landing at Cape Henry, Old Point Comfort, etc.; (e) Such other features and events as Norfolk, Newport News, etc., may desire. To make the naval features a success Richmond pledges to Tidewater its most earnest co-operation in every way.

COMMEMORATIVE ASPECTS.

(1) Place—Jamestown.

(2) Supervision—The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

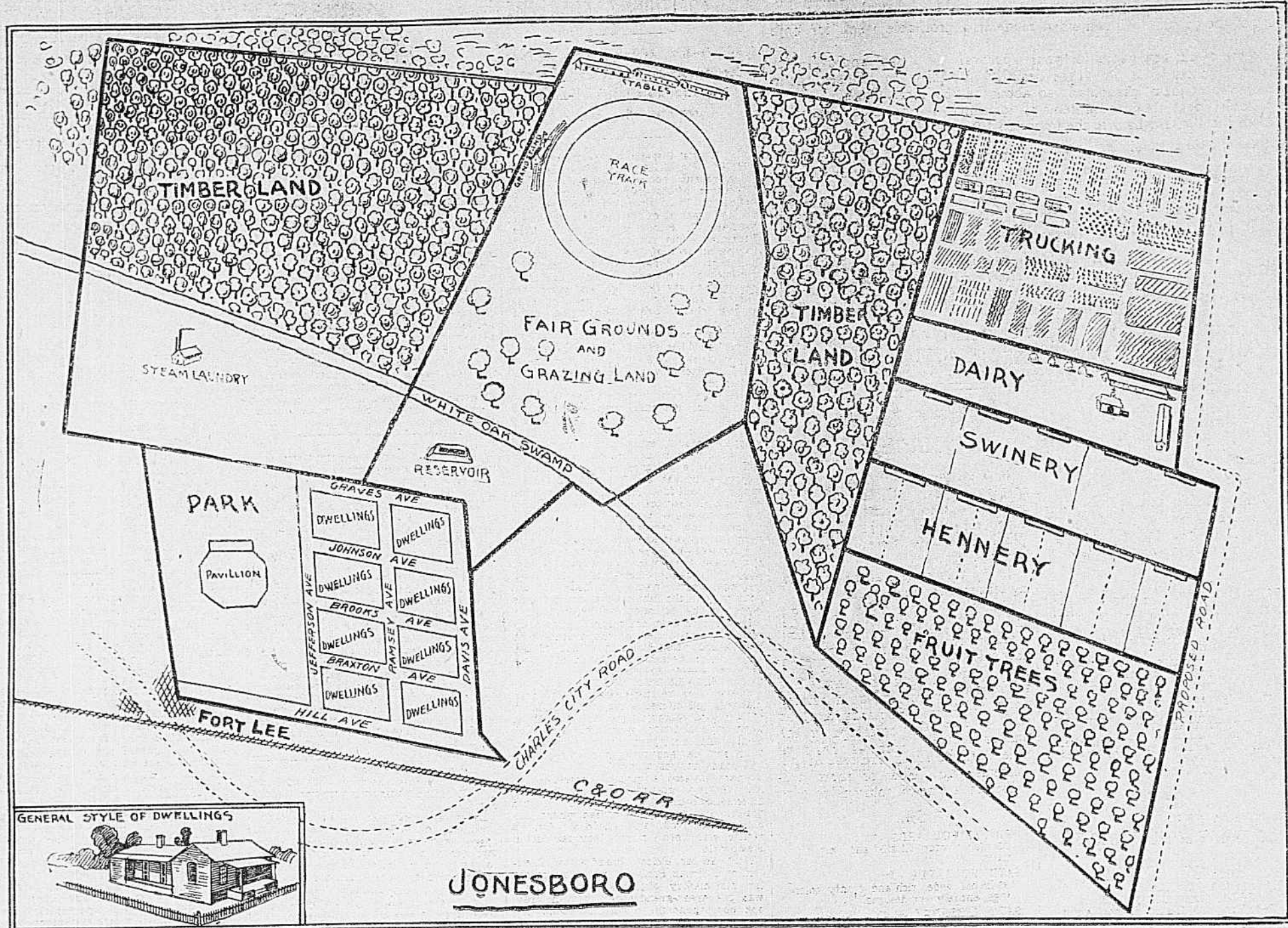
(3) Features—(a) The beautifying of the grounds at Jamestown; (b) The rebuilding, perhaps, of the old church; (c) Temporary auditorium; (d) Appropriate commemorative exercises; (e) Regular excursions to Jamestown. Of course, only the A. P. V. A., which owns the historic part of Jamestown Island, can decide with authority on such matters. The above is simply a reference to some of the suggestions which have been made by various persons as to the character of the celebration there. For the features at Jamestown a suitable sum of money will be appropriated by the Richmond Ter-Centenary Company.

(4) Place—Richmond.

(5) Supervision—It is proposed that Richmond form a joint stock company, with a paid-up cash capital of \$100,000, half of this sum to be subscribed by the citizens and the other half by the municipal government. This stock is to be paid for in five annual installments. This company will own the permanent auditorium which is to be built, and will also have whatever dividends accrue from gate receipts, the sale of privileges, and any other revenues of the celebration in Richmond.

(6) Features—(a) "Jamestown Hall." A permanent auditorium, with a seating capacity of 5,000 people, and furnished also with suitable rooms for committees

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW PROPOSED SETTLEMENT BELOW RICHMOND.



and other conveniences which will make it easy to live here for the congresses, musical concerts, and other meetings to be held in connection with the celebration; (b) A permanent exhibit of Virginia's resources in agriculture, forestry, minerals, industry, transportation, fisheries—such an exhibit as North Carolina and many other States have already created to their great advantage in material development. Of such a fire-proof building, the top-story, lighted from above, could be given property to paint the date at which the first permanent colony was planted at Jamestown in 1607. Especially would it be desirable to have adequate representations from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, all of which have sprung out of England's expansive movement begun at Jamestown. In this feature emphasis would be laid on the contribution of the past three centuries to the progress and solidarity of the English-speaking peoples; (c) commercial, social, political, will be centered in Richmond during 1907. Such gatherings will quicken all intellectual, industrial and commercial interests, besides exhibiting in a general way Virginia's historical and material resources. These congresses will also evoke the social life for which Virginia is famed. The celebration will be, in an important sense, a pilgrimage to the old home, a return to classic period of American history, thereby doing away with hurtful prejudices and revealing in the cradle of our common origin the identity in sentiment and aspirations of all sections of the republic; (e) special features, such as (1) military manoeuvres by the regulars and volunteers of the different States; (2) elaborate musical programme; (3) horse show; (4) races; (5) golf tournaments; (6) football; (7) shooting matches; (8) State days, to which the Governors would be especially invited; (9) family reunions and old home week.

THE GENERAL ASPECTS.

(1) Place—All points of historic and picturesque interest in Virginia, such as Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Mount Vernon, Monticello, Petersburg, Appomattox, Natural Bridge, Luray and important battlefields.

(2) Supervision—Virginia Commission, by Richmond Ter-Centenary Company.

(3) Features—(a) A Virginia Baedeker, giving full information as to these historic places, with maps, means of access and accommodations; (b) Excursions at various points in the State—e. g., at Williamsburg on the anniversary date on which the Virginia Convention declared for American independence; at Staunton a celebration of the settlements of the Valley, etc.

Colonel Murphy followed up the reading of the report with a request for expressions regarding the celebration and the feasibility of attempting it. He invited Mr. H. L. Cabell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to speak.

That gentleman said he was in favor of the celebration here, and had been converted to the idea by his attendance on the meeting last Saturday night. He saw a great opportunity for Richmond. The Chamber of Commerce would do everything possible for it. Mr. Joseph Waller

stein next spoke. He was also much in favor of it, and said it was too late to turn back.

Mr. E. A. Catlin said the requisite amount could be raised here. He was heart and soul in the movement. The sum, \$250,000, was informally suggested as the amount which the citizens should raise, and \$250,000 to be appropriated by the Council.

Rabbi E. N. Calisch was called out. He expressed his approval of having the celebration here.

Mr. E. F. Johnson made a most enthusiastic and encouraging address. He spoke of the interest centered about Virginia as a circumstance that would serve to bring people here. The opportunity must not be let slip.

ABOVE MONEY-GETTING PLANE.

Colonel Murphy presented Mr. Joseph Bryan as the man who had done more for Richmond than any other. Mr. Bryan was for the celebration, but wanted it lifted above the plane of mere money-making. If not, he said, it would be a failure. He spoke of the splendid setting Virginia gave for a celebration that would attract the attention of the world to her historical greatness and her abounding resources of the present.

He wanted a celebration that would represent the entire State.

Colonel Purcell spoke after Mr. Bryan. He did not think the amounts of money suggested could be raised or gotten from the city. He did not want to throw a damper on the enthusiasm, however.

Professor Johnson, of the Union Theological Seminary, was called on. He spoke in favor of the celebration here, but backed it up by saying he would pledge himself to give a one-hundredth part of all the money proposed to be given by the citizens. At the rough suggestion of \$250,000, he would give \$2,500.

Other speakers were Mr. Ellyson, Mr. Catlin, Professor B. B. Minor, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Joseph Bryan, who said he was prepared to state what he would contribute, but he did not think this was the time and occasion for that, but for taking such action as to have the Pollard bill passed; Mr. Charles M. Waller, Captain L. Comstock, Mr. Sam. Cohen and Colonel George Wayne Anderson. The sentiment of all was to have the celebration, make it a Virginia affair, and the only difference was on the plan of procedure to reach that end.

FINAL ACTION TAKEN.

Captain Guilgon brought the body to action after several motions and suggestions had been made by Professor Minor. Mr. Catlin, Mr. Ellyson and others, by offering a resolution to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to urge upon the Legislature the passage of the Pollard bill, and that the tentative report of the Committee on Scope be adopted.

Mr. Ellyson suggested that five other persons be added, to be selected from various cities of the State. The resolution which was finally adopted to the modified form of Captain Guilgon's, is to the effect that seven members compose the committee to go before the Legislature, and that additional co-operation might be had by the committee at its pleasure. The chair was asked to appoint this committee. Captain Guilgon, as father of the resolution, would have been named chairman, but asked Colonel Murphy to name some one else. Mr. Pollard was given that honor, although Captain Guilgon's services were secured on the committee.

Company Responsible.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 8.—The grand jury found to-night that Joseph E. Murrill came to his death in Hampton yesterday through the negligence of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, in that the pole on which he was working was rotten and snapped off at the bottom.

DID NOT CHARGE FALSE STATEMENT

Mr. Caskie Replies to Captain McCarthy's Interview.

PURPOSE TO INJURE HIM

The Councilman Charges That This Was the Design of the Majority Candidate—Facts and Figures from the Record.

Mr. James Caskie replies below to the dictated interview with Captain Carlton McCarthy, in which that gentleman tells "why he is sorry" for Mr. Caskie.

The paper of Mr. Caskie has been delayed until this time because of the pressure of work upon him. It is exceedingly interesting, however, and explains Mr. Caskie's side of the matter.

Something more than a week ago a doctored was circulated saying over the signature of Captain McCarthy that he was sorry for Mr. Caskie, and if Mr. Caskie would tell why he was sorry for him it would save him that painful necessity. Several days later Captain McCarthy dictated an explanation of his meaning.

Mr. Caskie replies as follows:

Richmond, Va., February 8, 1902.

To the Public:

Several days ago there appeared in our newspapers an interview dictated by Mr. Carlton McCarthy, in which he expressed sorrow for me, which was followed subsequently by a threat.

In his interview he stated that I had told him that a statement he had made at the Academy concerning a motion by me to transfer \$10,000 from balance due the Sinking Fund was absolutely false and groundless, and that his sorrow for me was due to the fact that I had declared and repeated on Main Street to the most prominent business men that his statement was false, and that since he had proved every word he had uttered, I had not done him and myself the justice of correcting the statement I had made concerning him.

His subsequent threat had reference to my failure to retract what he alleges I said. I emphatically deny that I ever told Mr. McCarthy that his statement was absolutely false and groundless.

I add to this denial that I have no recollection of having made such a statement to any one, and that if I said anything which created that impression, it was wholly unintentional. This denial is, as a retraction, inasmuch as I cannot retract what I never said or intended to say.

By means of his dodger, dictated interview, and subsequent threats, Mr. McCarthy has shown a studied purpose by improper means to injure me in the estimation of the public.

The publication and circulation of his dodger, containing only insinuations, was not intended, and deserves, and I am convinced, the censure of all fair-minded people who have read it.

A STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

I will now state as briefly as I can all that occurred between us in reference to his charge concerning the transfer of the \$10,000. I heard that part of the Academy speech in which he stated that a member of the Council, a lawyer, had made a motion to transfer \$10,000 of Sinking Fund balance to the Sinking Fund, and that the motion was adopted.

I was satisfied that I was not the person referred to, yet, as I am a member of the Council, and one of the few lawyers there, I decided for my own information to ascertain to whom he referred.

I learned that I was the person, and the time was when a budget of several years ago was passed by the Common Council.

I subsequently asked Mr. E. T. August, the City Clerk, to examine the minutes of the Common Council to see if such a motion had been made, and if so, by whom.

He made an examination in my presence, but could find no such motion.

The impression I had at the time was that it was claimed that the motion was made about two years ago.

To be certain to cover the time, Mr. August's examination covered the last four years.

He then left Mr. August's office, and when he got into the hall saw Mr. McCarthy coming out of his office.

I stopped him and spoke to him of several matters, one being of the \$10,000 transfer. He told me that I was the person to whom he referred about the transfer.

I insisted it was a mistake, using practically the language he says, in his dictated interview, that I used, and saying, in addition, that about that time I was saturated with his views about the Sinking Fund, and that an examination of the minutes of the Common Council failed to disclose such a motion.

He replied that he knew he was right, but that he would examine the records, and if he found that he was wrong that he was man enough to confess his error. He then added that he had not attacked me in his Academy speech, because he had not mentioned my name, and had only mentioned the incident to illustrate the point he was making at the time.

We then separated, until I called at his office in company with a gentleman who had made an appointment with him about a matter which concerned that gentleman and myself.

After discussing that and another matter, the gentleman left.

Remembering that Mr. McCarthy had promised to look up the record for me about the \$10,000 transfer, I asked him if he had done so. He replied that he had, and then went with me across the hall and showed me the records, which went back beyond the time during which Mr. August and I had looked.

DID NOT CHARGE FALSE STATEMENT

Mr. Caskie Replies to Captain McCarthy's Interview.

PURPOSE TO INJURE HIM

The Councilman Charges That This Was the Design of the Majority Candidate—Facts and Figures from the Record.

Mr. James Caskie replies below to the dictated interview with Captain Carlton McCarthy, in which that gentleman tells "why he is sorry" for Mr. Caskie.

The paper of Mr. Caskie has been delayed until this time because of the pressure of work upon him. It is exceedingly interesting, however, and explains Mr. Caskie's side of the matter.

Something more than a week ago a doctored was circulated saying over the signature of Captain McCarthy that he was sorry for Mr. Caskie, and if Mr. Caskie would tell why he was sorry for him it would save him that painful necessity. Several days later Captain McCarthy dictated an explanation of his meaning.

Mr. Caskie replies as follows:

Richmond, Va., February 8, 1902.

To the Public:

Several days ago there appeared in our newspapers an interview dictated by Mr. Carlton McCarthy, in which he expressed sorrow for me, which was followed subsequently by a threat.

In his interview he stated that I had told him that a statement he had made at the Academy concerning a motion by me to transfer \$10,000 from balance due the Sinking Fund was absolutely false and groundless, and that his sorrow for me was due to the fact that I had declared and repeated on Main Street to the most prominent business men that his statement was false, and that since he had proved every word he had uttered, I had not done him and myself the justice of correcting the statement I had made concerning him.

His subsequent threat had reference to my failure to retract what he alleges I said. I emphatically deny that I ever told Mr. McCarthy that his statement was absolutely false and groundless.

I add to this denial that I have no recollection of having made such a statement to any one, and that if I said anything which created that impression, it was wholly unintentional. This denial is, as a retraction, inasmuch as I cannot retract what I never said or intended to say.

By means of his dodger, dictated interview, and subsequent threats, Mr. McCarthy has shown a studied purpose by improper means to injure me in the estimation of the public.

The publication and circulation of his dodger, containing only insinuations, was not intended, and deserves, and I am convinced, the censure of all fair-minded people who have read it.

A STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

I will now state as briefly as I can all that occurred between us in reference to his charge concerning the transfer of the \$10,000. I heard that part of the Academy speech in which he stated that a member of the Council, a lawyer, had made a motion to transfer \$10,000 of Sinking Fund balance to the Sinking Fund, and that the motion was adopted.

I was satisfied that I was not the person referred to, yet, as I am a member of the Council, and one of the few lawyers there, I decided for my own information to ascertain to whom he referred.

I learned that I was the person, and the time was when a budget of several years ago was passed by the Common Council.

I subsequently asked Mr. E. T. August, the City Clerk, to examine the minutes of the Common Council to see if such a motion had been made, and if so, by whom.

He made an examination in my presence, but could find no such motion.

The impression I had at the time was that it was claimed that the motion was made about two years ago.

To be certain to cover the time, Mr. August's examination covered the last four years.

He then left Mr. August's office, and when he got into the hall saw Mr. McCarthy coming out of his office.

I stopped him and spoke to him of several matters, one being of the \$10,000 transfer. He told me that I was the person to whom he referred about the transfer.

I insisted it was a mistake, using practically the language he says, in his dictated interview, that I used, and saying, in addition, that about that time I was saturated with his views about the Sinking Fund, and that an examination of the minutes of the Common Council failed to disclose such a motion.

He further remarked that compromises were sometimes necessary in our budgets, and that as the Sinking Fund would lose nothing by this compromise, and it was imperative to pass a budget (this one appropriated \$1,352,849, my action as to the \$10,000 transfer was proper).

I replied that I could not remember after an interval of five years the reason which actuated me in all the motions I had made, but that his explanation might be the correct one, but that there must have been some other good reason, as the conference budget which reduced the \$10,000 to \$9,000 had passed the Common Council unanimously, and among those who voted for it were certain prominent business men, who, like myself, were earnest defenders of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. McCarthy said that he was only surprised to the records were true. I repeated to Mr. McCarthy that his statement as to the records was true, and he then left, saying that the matter was closed so far as he was concerned, and that he would not refer to it again.

In view of this remark, and the fact that in the presence of Mr. August, by a man with whom I was on good terms, and who in the same Academy speech had mentioned my name with approval, my surprise may be imagined when, a week afterwards, he made an hour of the night I was handed his dodger.

SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIM.

If he had come or written to me, as he should have done, and given me the name of any man who claimed that I had stated to the public that the \$10,000 transfer, I would have cheerfully and quickly gone to that man and told him that I had no intention of making such a charge against Mr. McCarthy.

Instead of pursuing this manly course, he is silent for nearly a week and then attacks me by means of insinuations in a dodger.

It may be proper for me to explain why, when I first met Mr. McCarthy, I was surprised that I had never made the motion to transfer the \$10,000, and also what was the effect of the motion.

When I first met Mr. McCarthy I was under the impression that it was claimed that the motion was made about two years ago, and when the budget was first presented to the Common Council, and that the suggestion of the reduction of the \$10,000 balance due the Sinking Fund to \$9,000 originated with Mr. McCarthy in order to have the budget passed by the Common Council.

It was not until my second interview with Mr. McCarthy, when he showed me the records, that I learned that the \$10,000 balance was in the budget when first passed by the Common Council, and that the Board of Aldermen, having refused to concur, and a conference committee appointed, that the proposition to reduce the motion was made about two years ago, and was a substitute for a motion to reduce it, by \$20,000.

Under these circumstances, it does not strike me as remarkable that, knowing my earnest desire to protect the Sinking Fund, I should, after an interval of five years, with no record to refresh my memory, though I had hunted for such a record, that I should have insisted most strongly in my first interview with Mr. McCarthy that he was wrongly mistaken in his statement made at the Academy.

EFFECT OF THE MOTION.

Now what was the effect of the motion? Did the Sinking Fund suffer from it? The records of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that on January 23, 1897, the day I first took my seat as a Commissioner, Mr. McCarthy was also present, and addressed the commissioners at length in regard to the Sinking Fund; and that at that meeting ninety days was given the city to pay this same \$10,000, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

The ninety days had not expired on April 7, 1897, when the conference budget with the \$10,000 item of Sinking Fund balance was passed, and when that time had expired without the \$10,000 having been paid, a called meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was had on May 3, 1897.

At that meeting the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest

was decided upon, and the \$10,000 balance was paid to the city.

Mr. August immediately said that he remembered all about it, and that it was plain to him.

MR. MCCARTHY'S EXPLANATION.

His explanation was that the budget was tied up, and the wheels of the city government practically stopped; that I knew that the \$10,000 had to be paid to the Sinking Fund, notwithstanding its omission from the budget, and that as an evidence of this fact, I had made the motion in the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, requiring the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

He further remarked that compromises were sometimes necessary in our budgets, and that as the Sinking Fund would lose nothing by this compromise, and it was imperative to pass a budget (this one appropriated \$1,352,849, my action as to the \$10,000 transfer was proper).

I replied that I could not remember after an interval of five years the reason which actuated me in all the motions I had made, but that his explanation might be the correct one, but that there must have been some other good reason, as the conference budget which reduced the \$10,000 to \$9,000 had passed the Common Council unanimously, and among those who voted for it were certain prominent business men, who, like myself, were earnest defenders of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. McCarthy said that he was only surprised to the records were true. I repeated to Mr. McCarthy that his statement as to the records was true, and he then left, saying that the matter was closed so far as he was concerned, and that he would not refer to it again.

In view of this remark, and the fact that in the presence of Mr. August, by a man with whom I was on good terms, and who in the same Academy speech had mentioned my name with approval, my surprise may be imagined when, a week afterwards, he made an hour of the night I was handed his dodger.

SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIM.

If he had come or written to me, as he should have done, and given me the name of any man who claimed that I had stated to the public that the \$10,000 transfer, I would have cheerfully and quickly gone to that man and told him that I had no intention of making such a charge against Mr. McCarthy.

Instead of pursuing this manly course, he is silent for nearly a week and then attacks me by means of insinuations in a dodger.

It may be proper for me to explain why, when I first met Mr. McCarthy, I was surprised that I had never made the motion to transfer the \$10,000, and also what was the effect of the motion.

When I first met Mr. McCarthy I was under the impression that it was claimed that the motion was made about two years ago, and when the budget was first presented to the Common Council, and that the suggestion of the reduction of the \$10,000 balance due the Sinking Fund to \$9,000 originated with Mr. McCarthy in order to have the budget passed by the Common Council.

It was not until my second interview with Mr. McCarthy, when he showed me the records, that I learned that the \$10,000 balance was in the budget when first passed by the Common Council, and that the Board of Aldermen, having refused to concur, and a conference committee appointed, that the proposition to reduce the motion was made about two years ago, and was a substitute for a motion to reduce it, by \$20,000.

Under these circumstances, it does not strike me as remarkable that, knowing my earnest desire to protect the Sinking Fund, I should, after an interval of five years, with no record to refresh my memory, though I had hunted for such a record, that I should have insisted most strongly in my first interview with Mr. McCarthy that he was wrongly mistaken in his statement made at the Academy.

EFFECT OF THE MOTION.

Now what was the effect of the motion? Did the Sinking Fund suffer from it? The records of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that on January 23, 1897, the day I first took my seat as a Commissioner, Mr. McCarthy was also present, and addressed the commissioners at length in regard to the Sinking Fund; and that at that meeting ninety days was given the city to pay this same \$10,000, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

The ninety days had not expired on April 7, 1897, when the conference budget with the \$10,000 item of Sinking Fund balance was passed, and when that time had expired without the \$10,000 having been paid, a called meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was had on May 3, 1897.

At that meeting the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest

was decided upon, and the \$10,000 balance was paid to the city.

Mr. August immediately said that he remembered all about it, and that it was plain to him.

MR. MCCARTHY'S EXPLANATION.

His explanation was that the budget was tied up, and the wheels of the city government practically stopped; that I knew that the \$10,000 had to be paid to the Sinking Fund, notwithstanding its omission from the budget, and that as an evidence of this fact, I had made the motion in the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, requiring the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest.

CITY TO SPRING UP IN A SINGLE SUMMER

Government to Conduct Colonization at Fort Lee.

NEW IDEA FORGING AHEAD

Steps Taken at Once Towards Village of Colored People.

JONESBORO PROBABLE NAME

This Has Been Suggested in Honor of Dr. R. E. Jones, of Richmond, Who Is Pushing the Scheme—House to Be Bought Ready-Made. Church, School—House, Store.

Mr. Charles E. Buel, secretary of the United States special commission to Porto Rico, is expected to be in Richmond soon for the purpose of conducting the colonization of the little city to be founded at Fort Lee, five miles below Richmond on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. This was learned yesterday.

And so for the first time it can be stated that this settlement of colored people will be under the supervision of an official of the United States Government.

The name of this small city will probably be Jonesboro, in honor of the man who is working the idea to a creditable development. Dr. Robert E. Jones, a colored physician of this city, who has a large practice among his race.

He and several prominent colored persons of Richmond have purchased 800 acres of land at Fort Lee. The deal was advantageous. There is said to be enough timber on it to pay for it. Last week 250 acres were purchased in addition to the 550 held before, making the 800.

The idea, briefly stated, is to have this tract of land laid off in lots for a village, a park, grazing lands, orchards, and small farms for trucking.

HAVE READY-MADE HOUSES.

The village will consist at first of 60 houses, covering 50 acres, or eight houses to the acre.

The cottages will all be alike, and negotiations are going on now for their purchase ready-made. A factory in Raleigh makes all the parts of these houses and ships them. They can easily be put together like a piece of machinery at a nominal cost and at a trifling expenditure of time.

The settlement will have a park of 50 acres. The pavilion will be begun in a few weeks, and will be ready for use by early summer. A reservoir will furnish water to the village.

Other divisions of the tract are stated above.

Messrs. T. C. Redd and Brother, civil engineers, are expected to go down to Fort Lee as soon as the weather permits to survey the tract, laying it off as illustrated by the accompanying plan.

ASK CHAMBERS TO LEASE.

Mr. Jones and his associates will go before the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond and ask that body to endorse his purpose and plans. Dr. Jones stated yesterday that he had many applications from persons who wished to buy homes in the village. These have come from Richmond, parts of Virginia and North Carolina. The houses and lots will be purchasable at their bare cost, and no interest will be charged. Easy terms will be given. The following meeting will be held by the village dwellers of the village can earn a livelihood: A steam laundry, with capacity for supplying 150 or 200 families; fruit trees, dairies, henneries, swineries, grazing lands and trucking.

A park, pavilion and fair grounds will be the places of recreation and amusement.

Dr. Jones said yesterday that twelve months from now he expected to see the village an actuality.

SHIPYARD.

It is confidently expected by him that a shipyard will be established on the river a short distance away, and that here many of the men will find employment. A proposition with that end in view has been discussed. Among the first buildings to be erected will be a church for all denominations and a public school. Members of the School Board of Henrico have assured Dr. Jones that as soon as he gets the people there they will furnish him with a school-house and a teacher. A blacksmith shop and a village provision store will come next.

A Richmond man has been to the site, looking after the feasibility of an electric railway between the village and Richmond. But "Rome was not built in a day." And until the electric road comes a line of omnibuses will run between the village and Richmond, bringing the products of the village and taking back clothes for the laundry and supplies of various kinds.

The orchards of the village will receive special attention, and the trees will be set out by one of the leading nursery firms in America, who will send a special man here for that purpose.

STUDENTS TERRORIZED.

Mountaineers Threaten to Wreck University of the South.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 8.—The six hundred students and the faculty of the University of the South are terrorized by threats of mountaineers to wreck the institution. Vice-Chancellor D. L. Wiggins and Steward L. Colmer, to whom special warnings were sent, have fled. The trouble is due to the establishing of the laundry at the University and the consequent loss by the mountaineers of the work of washing for the students, which was their main support.

The first laundry built was burned, and the decision to rebuild it was followed by a series of threatening letters.

Recovership Stands.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon Judge Boyd denied the motion to vacate the order appointing receivers for the Worth Manufacturing Company, a leading North Carolina cotton manufacturing concern.

The case will be carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The property in litigation is valued at half a million dollars.

Under these circumstances, it does not strike me as remarkable that, knowing my earnest desire to protect the Sinking Fund, I should, after an interval of five years, with no record to refresh my memory, though I had hunted for such a record, that I should have insisted most strongly in my first interview with Mr. McCarthy that he was wrongly mistaken in his statement made at the Academy.

EFFECT OF THE MOTION.

Now what was the effect of the motion? Did the Sinking Fund suffer from it? The records of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that on January 23, 1897, the day I first took my seat as a Commissioner, Mr. McCarthy was also present, and addressed the commissioners at length in regard to the Sinking Fund; and that at that meeting ninety days was given the city to pay this same \$10,000, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

The ninety days had not expired on April 7, 1897, when the conference budget with the \$10,000 item of Sinking Fund balance was passed, and when that time had expired without the \$10,000 having been paid, a called meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was had on May 3, 1897.

At that meeting the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest

was decided upon, and the \$10,000 balance was paid to the city.

Mr. August immediately said that he remembered all about it, and that it was plain to him.

MR. MCCARTHY'S EXPLANATION.

His explanation was that the budget was tied up, and the wheels of the city government practically stopped; that I knew that the \$10,000 had to be paid to the Sinking Fund, notwithstanding its omission from the budget, and that as an evidence of this fact, I had made the motion in the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, requiring the payment of all of the \$10,000 balance with interest.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)